FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

A Mule for Sale.

Apply to
C. P MALLETT
May 2, 1836. 87 tf

For Sale.

THOMASTOWN LIME. Warranted unslacked.
C. P. MALLETT.
April 27th, 1836. 87-tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the 15th June next Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, shall be waited on by a Collecting Officer, without any respect whatever to persons
JNO M. STRONG.
Fayetteville, May 2, 1836. 87-15June

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

THIS well known Watering place, situated in Warren county, North Carolina, will be ready for the reception of Company by the 25th inst. The Medicinal qualities of the Water are so fully established, that it is considered unnecessary to say any thing in proof of their efficacy.

Rooms have been prepared with Fire places for invalids, and no attention will be omitted that can, in any way, conduce to the comfort of Visitors.
ANN JOHNSON.
May 1, 1836. 87 10July

☞ A BALL will be furnished at Shocco Springs, on the 15th of June. Good music will be provided on the occasion

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS & HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,

Foot of Hay Mount,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NEW AND DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES, which comprise a larger and more general assortment than ever before offered in this market, and which will in part consist of the following articles, viz:
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy and Staple British, French, India and Domestic GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlery Hardware, (general assortment,)
Men's and Boys' black and drab Silk, Fur and Wool Hats,
Fine and coarse Palm Leaf Hats,
Men's and Boys' Shoes and Brogans,
Women's and Misses' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Saddles and Bridles of all descriptions,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
French Baskets,
Cut back and Gig Saddle Trees,
Worsted, Cotton, Bridle and Rein Webbings,
Straining Webb,
Hatters' Trimmings,
Dutch Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3 to 12,
Morocco and Hog Skins,
King's Cast Steel Axes, &c. &c.
Together with a great variety of other articles, which makes their assortment as general as is required for the Country Trade, and much more general than can be found in any one House in the place. Their present Stock has been laid in on the most advantageous terms, and is offered at WHOLESALE exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally.
HALL & JOHNSON.
April 28, 1836. 85 tf

NEW, CHEAP & DESIRABLE DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large and general assortment, among which are—
Extra superfine blue, black, green, olive, claret and Oxford mixed CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, blue, black, drab and Oxford mixed,
Superfine Sattinetts, blue, black and drab,
Crape Camlet, French Drills, plain and twilled,
some of very superior quality,
120 pieces French printed Muslins, some of the newest Paris fashions,
Gingham and Calico, well assorted,
Swiss Muslins, figured and plain,
Cross barred and striped Muslin,
Jaconet and mull mull Muslin,
149 dozen Ladies' dress Hd'kffs and Shawls, some of the newest style and beautiful Goods,
4-4 and 5-4 Bobinet Lace, figured and plain,
Thread and Bobinet Lace, well assorted,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
2000 lbs Spun Cotton, of the Petersburg Factory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs,
3-4 and 4-4 bleached and unbleached Domestics,
With many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which are offered at the lowest market price.
JEREMIAH KYLE.
April 5, 1836. 83tf

Wanted to Contract

FOR two or three hundred cords of Steam Boat WOOD, to be delivered at convenient Landings on the Cape Fear River. Apply to
HALL & JOHNSON, *Agents*
Henrietta S. B Company.
April 20, 1836. 85-4w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE have received, and are now opening, our Spring Supply, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of
DRY GOODS, Hardware and Cutlery,
Leghorn and Tuscan BONNETS,
Mens' silk, fur, wool and palm leaf HATS,
Boys' silk and Leghorn HATS,
Cotton and wool CARDS,
Writing, letter and wrapping PAPER,
DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c.
ALSO,
12 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
12 Bbls. Manilla Ditto,
80 Bags Rio COFFEE,
Which we offer at a small advance for Cash, Country Produce or undoubted paper.
NOTT & STARR.
April 28, 1836. 86 6w.

I am now receiving,

BY Steamer Henrietta, my Spring and Summer supplies of GOODS, consisting in part of the following:—
100 bags superior Rio Coffee, (high scented,)
20 hhds. do New Crop Molasses,
10 do do Sugar,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, assorted,
500 lbs Bar Lead,
50 pair bright Trace Chains,
Loaf Sugar, Tea, Rice, &c &c.
All of which will be sold *low* for *Cash* or on time to *punctual* customers, who are invited to call or send their orders.
C J ORRELL.
Brick Row, foot of Hay Mount
April 26, 1836 86tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS, among which are the following, viz:—
25 ps. supr. supr. Cloths, various colours,
1 case Erminets and Sattinetts,
1 case Crape Camlets,
20 cases about 1000 ps. fancy PRINTS,
40 ps. supr Irish Linens,
50 " long Lawns,
54 ps. Princettas,
50 ps. Merino Circassians,
25 ps. 6-4 French Bombazine,
2 cases blue Drills.
1 " colored Drills,
1 " Stormants,
4 " Rowen Cassimeres,
2 cases corded Skirts,
1 bale red Padding,
3 cases brown Linen Drills,
1 " colored Cambric,
1 " Umbrellas and Parasols,
Black Lastings, Brochellas, Buckskins, Canton Cords, Leopold Drills, Jaconets, plain Muslins, plain and figured Swiss do, French Ginghams, Parisian Muslins and Prints, black and colored Silks, Vestings, &c., Dundee and Russia Sheetings, Diapers, &c , Satin Beaver and Fur Hats, Palm leaf do, Table Diapers and Table Covers, superior Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, new style fancy Bonnets, superior single and double barrel Shot Guns, Scythe Blades, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.
JNO McARN
April 5, 1836 83tf

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:
220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and × cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.
Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.
HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86-tf

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.
Spring Term, 1836.

Joseph Shannon and Eliza Shannon, his wife, by her next friend, vs Thomas D. Parke, William Dismukes, and Benjamin H Rutland, John D. Moore, and Nancy his wife } *Ex parte Petition.* IN EQUITY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin H. Rutland, John D. Moore and Nancy his wife, and William Dismukes, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore, *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for three months, that the said Benjamin H. Rutland, John D. Moore and Nancy his wife, and William Dismukes, be and appear before the Judge of our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment will be entered pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

WITNESS, WILLIAM E. TROY, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, the second Monday in March, A D 1836, and in the 60th year of American Independence.
[86 13w.] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

JACKSON HOTEL.

LIBERTY POINT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken this convenient ESTABLISHMENT, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he intends to keep it in the best and most genteel style, for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers He will at all times provide the best the market affords, for his Guests, and Horses shall be well taken care of He will have no regular Bar, but if Travellers should wish this kind of refreshment, they will be accommodated. His best exertions will be used to please, and he hopes to be favored with a share of patronage.
WM CADE.
March 28, 1836. 82 tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware, a good assortment,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.
N. McKINNON.
Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835 56tf

NEW SPRING GOODS

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of
FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Fine Cutlery,
HATS & SHOES, fine & common.
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE.
—ALSO—
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } **WINES,**
Do Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W I and N O do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } **TEAS,**
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.
All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH
ARCH. CAMPBELL.
April 28th, 1835. 54tf

A Splendid Assortment Of Seasonable GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in addition to his usual Stock, has lately purchased the Stock of Goods of a House declining business, and almost daily receiving Goods from New York, selected lately by a judicious person, from the last arrivals there; altogether making at least as extensive an assortment as can be offered by any House in this place. He therefore solicits a call from all persons who visit this place for the purpose of buying Goods. Any orders from the country will be promptly attended to, and selections shall be carefully made, and as much time given as customary in this place.
WILLIAM S. LATTA.
Fayetteville, April 12, 1836. §84-6w§

Fever and Ague.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHILE I feel it my duty, I feel it also a pleasure, to acquaint those who are suffering under the Fever and Ague, of the striking cure effected on me by the use of Rowand's Tonic Mixture. I was first attacked with this complaint in August last, and though I tried nearly all the remedies that were recommended by my friends and neighbours, still the fits would return every third day. I then applied to an eminent Physician, whose skill was baffled; which rendered me hopeless in attempting any further efforts, as I was then reduced to a skeleton, and all had failed Being informed by one of my neighbors of the wonderful effect Rowand's Tonic Mixture had on him, who was labouring under the same disease, I was induced to make another effort, and procured a bottle of said Mixture as soon as possible, and commenced taking according to the prescriptions. Though my case was obstinate, I found my agues checked before I had taken half the bottle, and myself fast recovering; and by taking the bottle, I was perfectly restored. Therefore, being fully convinced of its efficiency, I earnestly recommend it to all those suffering with that loathsome disease.

The Medicine can be obtained at all the principal towns in the United States, from the Agents for the inventor.
JAMES SMITH.
Whiteville, (N C.) March 22, 1836. 83.
The above Medicine is for sale, price $1, by
E. J HALE.
Fayetteville, April 4.

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.
20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do English
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

$20 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Saturday night last, ELI LYMEBERRY and LAUCHLIN KELLY Lymeberry is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, fair complexion Kelly is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark complexion, and down look. The above reward will be given for their delivery at the Jail of Cumberland County, or $10 for either.
NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 10, 1836. 75tf

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of
CONFECTIONARIES,
Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,
And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.
T. J. JORDAN.

$15 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the delivery to me, near Rockingham, Richmond County, N C my boy JACK, or ten dollars, if lodged in any Jail so that I get him He absconded on the 11th inst., is a dark Mulatto, about 21 years of age, common size, and has a scar a little above one corner of his mouth; had on when he left me a Homespun roundabout, and purple cotton Pantaloons. He may attempt to pass as a free negro.
STEPHEN COLE.
April 13, 1836. 85-4w.

MADEIRA WINE.

A SUBSCRIPTION LIST is in the hands of the undersigned, for choice Madeira Wine. The orders to be executed by Messrs J Howard, March & Co., of Madeira, deliverable, including all expenses, to the subscribers—or, at the nearest Port of Entry where they may reside.

Those who may wish to supply themselves with fine old London Particular, have now the opportunity to give the order, and say what quantity in pipes, half pipes or quarter casks. Pipes contain about 110 gallons, half pipes 55, quarter casks 27 gallons. The casks will come out neatly marked with the initials of the respective parties.
R W BROWN & SON
Wilmington N C, April 12, 1836. 85-4t

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, a negro man named JACK, who says he belongs to Malcom McPhail, of this county. He is about 60 years of age, lame, and walks with two sticks The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs
NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, March 14th, 1836. 80 tf

DAILY LINE BETWEEN RICHMOND AND WASHINGTON.

IT is with much gratification that the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road Company find themselves enabled to assure to Northern and Southern Travellers, that there will be neither disappointment or detention on any part of the above route.

Twenty miles of their road is in full and successful operation, and the proprietors of the Steam Boat and Stage Line, on the balance of the distance, are by contract, bound to be adequately provided for all the travel which may offer, and to accommodate the same with extra Stages when required, thus enabling the Company to pledge itself that no traveller shall apply unsuccessfully for a seat.

THE BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON RAIL ROAD, completed and put in operation during the last year—THE STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION OF THE POTOMAC, and the RAIL ROAD FROM PETERSBURG TO THE ROANOKE, have relieved this route of a large portion of its former length of Stage Travelling, and it is now believed to offer inducements to travellers, superior to those found in any other route between NEW ORLEANS AND NEW YORK. Soon after the opening of the Steamboat Navigation between the Northern Cities, a line is expected to be established, by which the journey from New York to Richmond, may be made in 33 hours, and to Blakely, N. C. in 41 hours, of which due notice will be given.

The Cars run in each direction, after the arrival of respective mails.
RAIL ROAD OFFICE,
Richmond, March 21, 1836
March 28. 83-9t.

New Books.

POWER'S Impressions of America; Willis's Pencillings by the Way; Rosamond, by Maria Edgeworth; The Countess and other Tales, by Marryatt and others, Life of Rienzi; Gilbert Gurney; Herbert Wendell; Suddards's British Pulpit; Smith's Thucidydes; Coombe on the Constitution of Man; Life of Calvin; Comstock's Geology; Epitome of Phrenology; Wood and Bache's U. S. Dispensatory; Paper, Quills, Paints, School Books, &c &c., received by E. J HALE.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr Hugh McLane, at Fayetteville, on the 19th of September last, a negro man named DAVE, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slender built, speaks rather slow; walks a very little lame. He is doubtless lurking in the neighbourhood of Beaver Creek, near the line of Cumberland and Moore Counties, where he was raised, and where his wife and family reside. The Subscriber having purchased him, will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery at the Jail in Fayetteville.
WILLIAM McLEOD.
Cumberland County, Dec. 29, 1835. 69tf.

There is a lottery in Tennessee, which has some of the most curious if not the most brilliant prizes, that we ever saw crowded into a scheme. For example: One brick house, and one steam boat; negro girl Rebecca, and sorrel mare; bay colt by Pacific, and yellow girl Matilda. The bay colt is valued at $2000, and the yellow girl at eleven hundred dollars.
Phil. U. S. Gazette.

Ohio.—The editor of the Sandusky Clarion, in hoisting the Harrison Banner, says: "Having remained a passive spectator of the movements of the people in this State, without attempting to influence their course one way or the other, I have seen unexpected demonstrations of popular feeling towards Gen. Harrison; so much so, as clearly to indicate that he is the proper candidate to be supported in this State."

How many people saw the Eclipse of the Moon on Sunday morning last, at 3 o'clock?

It may not be amiss to inform those who sometimes forget that the sun rises as early as 7 o'clock, that an annular Eclipse of that great Luminary will take place on the morning of the 15th of May, which will be visible here, and last 2 hours 27½ minutes.
Richmond Courier.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Dr. McLean, Editor of the Cheraw Gazette:

In a late number of the Cheraw Gazette, we find an editorial article headed "Small Pox," which we presume is the production of your pen. You commence by asserting, "that the present is but one of the very numerous instances in which valuable lives are sacrificed to the credulity of men—to the readiness with which they believe the professions of ignorant pretenders to a knowledge of medicine and treatment of disease. We understand that one of the first who took the Small Pox in Marlborough, called to his relief a Steam Doctor, who forthwith went to work upon him, pronouncing the disease to be measles.—When he saw the abundant crop of pustules which appeared on the skin, this was only the effect of his remedies, which drove out the measles better than it ever was or could be done by any regular Physician. Now the most ignorant negro in Marlborough District, who is not a very idiot, might be taught in less than a week, or less than an hour even, in the office of a Physician, the difference between small pox and measles, so plainly that he could not, *after the eruption*, mistake the one for the other. If a Physician of any *weight of character* had been called to this case, he would not only have *seen what the disease was*, before there was any danger of infection from it, but would also have recommended proper measures to prevent its spread, and by his influence would have procured them to be adopted "

After seeing the above, you were called on by a private communication, for the evidence of the correctness of your assertion, to be exhibited to the public through the columns of the *Gazette*.—You were asked what first case it was to which you had reference? whose valuable life had been sacrificed? and by what Steam Doctor had the patient been treated? You were asked the difference of symptoms (if any) *before the eruption*, between small pox and measles?

You were told that your publication had created considerable excitement in the public mind, and that this was a subject of deep interest to the community. How do you answer the inquiries? Do you come out like a candid man, conscious that you have told the *whole truth*, and seal your assertions with tangible evidence? No sir! You shrink from a task you are unable to perform, and artfully evade the answers to these interrogatories, by simply referring us to any of the elementary treatises on these diseases, or for the want of them to any experienced nurse, to ascertain symptoms. As to the facts, you point us to the neighborhood where they occurred. We have followed your prescription, and have consulted medical works, and experienced nurses. Dr. Thomas, as well as other medical writers of *weight of character*, agree that the "*eruption of benign measles* is usually preceded by a *chilliness and* shivering, succeeded by heat, *thirst*, anxiety, *pains in the head, back and loins*, heaviness and *redness of the face and eyes*, with an effusion of tears, swelling of the eyelids, *nausea and probably vomiting of bilious matter*; and with these symptoms there are a dry cough, hoarseness, hurried respiration, difficulty of breathing, frequent sneezing, and a discharge of acrid water from the nostrils. The *pulse is at the same time frequent* and strong." He further says "*about the third or fourth day small red spots, somewhat similar to flea bites*. appear in clusters, about *the face, neck and breast*, and in a day or two more, the whole body is covered with them," &c. He says, in reference to the symptoms of Small Pox: "When the disease has arisen naturally and is of the distinct kind, the *eruption is commonly preceded by a redness in the eyes*, soreness in the throat, *pains in the head, back and loins*, weariness and faintness, alternate *fits of chilliness and heat, thirst, nausea, inclination to vomit, and quick pulse. About the third or fourth day*, from the first seizure, *the eruption shows itself in little red spots, similar to flea bites, on the face, neck and breast*," and so on. Tell us how you would teach an ignorant Marlborough negro, to distinguish between the two diseases, particularly at the time when the Steam Doctor pronounced the disease to be measles? "*The experienced nurses*" also corroborated the statement of symptoms asserted in Dr. Thomas's practice "with any of the elementary treatises on these diseases." We also consulted those in the "*neighborhood*" who knew best. They say, that not one of the "*first cases*" to which you had reference was lost. 2d. That in all there had been 65 cases of Small Pox, and that *they all died*, save 60. You say that this is "one of the many instances in which valuable lives are sacrificed to the credulity of men, to the readiness with which they believe the professions of ignorant pretenders to a knowledge of medicine and treatment of disease." Dr. Malloy of Cheraw, a regular Physician, says "that there were very few deaths in proportion to the number of cases." "*Who shall decide when Doctors disagree?*"

Dr. Jameson, in his report on Varioloid and Small Pox in 1822, says, "It was correctly remarked by Dr. Buckler, that too hot a regimen with the stimulant plan of treatment was never attended with any great hazard, but on the contrary such *malpractice* only hastened the recovery of the patient, not however without increasing the febrile symptoms and number of pustules, to a greater or less degree according to the extent to which the treatment is carried." Dr. Jameson and Dr. Buckler were regular Physicians, possessing "weight of character, influence," and this is their opinion, though it illy accords with yours. We will leave you in their hands, and proceed to give the history of the Ashe county wagoner.—☞Be it remembered not for an "hour or week even" but in all time to come, that in the winter of 1835-6, a poor Ashe county wagoner travelled the public highways in open daylight to Marlborough district in South Carolina, infected with a loathsome, dangerous, and, to him, fatal disease; and "*was seen*" and closely examined from time to time, by the high order of diplomatical Doctors, even by two of them in one day, in the upper end of Richmond County. These gentlemen have "weight of *character*," and stand high in the profession, regularly graduating at some of the first medical Institutions in the country. They, sir, have candor and honesty enough to acknowledge publicly, that they did not believe the disease to be small pox, though they examined him "*after the eruption;*" one pronouncing it the "*Nettle Rash*," and the other the—Venerial. Dare you call these gentlemen "ignorant pretenders to a knowledge of medicine and treatment of disease?" Can you take into your office a "Marlborough negro who is not a very idiot, and teach him in less than a week or less than an hour even," to see what a disease is, better than these gentlemen? Oh shame! where is thy blush! One of the first however who took the infection in Marlborough district, called to his relief a Steam Doctor, "who pronounced the disease to be measles," ☞but mark you, it was before the *eruption*. "If a Physician of any weight of character had been called to this case, he would not only have seen what the disease was before there was any danger of infection from it, but would also have recommended proper measures to *prevent its spread*, and by his influence would have procured their adoption."

The Ashe county wagoner died at Mr. William Smith's, in Marlborough, without medical aid.—The first case in the district was Harbard Smith, Esq., "who called to his relief a Steam Doctor." If you had been called to this case you could have prevented Mr. Smith and two of his negroes, Mr. Quick, Mr. Hall and several others who were taken sick directly afterwards, from being infected. These persons attended the burial of the Ashe county wagoner and there took the infection.—How could you have prevented its spread? "Now the most ignorant negro in Marlborough district, who is not a very idiot, might be taught in less than a week, or less than an hour even," to know better.
JAS. L. TERRY,
ELIAS SINCLAIR,
ROBT. J. STEELE.

[We have taken the liberty of omitting the concluding paragraph of the above communication, for reasons which will be apparent, and we trust on reflection, satisfactory, to the writers. But for the great respectability of the writers, and their having signed their names, we would have been glad to decline the insertion of such a notice of a contemporary for whom we have no reason to entertain any other than respectful feelings.]
EDITOR OBSERVER.

"But poor old Judge White! Any person who has seen him would pity him, a little schrivelled old man, oppressed with debility and premature old age; when he is asked for an opinion contents himself with a monasyllabic answer. He neither reasons or argues the question, throws out no new idea, nor imparts one scintilla of information. To those who know him, the reason is obvious. He has no force—no originality of mind, slow, dull, plodding, a hard student who borrows and compiles other mens' thoughts—distinguished for paucity of ideas and poverty of intellect, he is the very subject of Lord Manfield's advice to a young Judge "*Take care when you decide, to give no reason for it.*" Such a man was never formed to govern."

The above extract is taken from the Fayetteville Journal of the 28th of April. We copy it into our paper for two purposes. One is, to shew with what modesty the Editors must be blessed, to read the opposition press, after penning this precious morceau, a lecture upon propriety of language, courtesy, &c. in the article which immediately follows. Another is to expose the littleness of the Journal, and its disregard of all fairness of controversy. It is needless for us to charactorise the language in which the venerable farmer of Tennessee is spoken of, not more remarkable for its low and disgusting vulgarity, than its flagrant disregard of facts How will the Journal undertake to excuse Gen. Jackson, for offering to appoint Judge W. so distinguished, as they say he is, "for paucity of ideas and poverty of intellect," a member of his cabinet, and to a seat upon the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States! Did not these stations require, what they say he is unable to do, that he should "give reasons for his opinions?" Or how does the Journal have the hardihood to declare he "has no originality of mind," when, not five years since, the whole administration press lauded both his intellect and principles?

And what mighty oracle is this, which thus undertakes, so authoritatively, to stigmatize as a *poor old imbecile man*, one who, in the ablest body in the world, has held a high and distinguished rank, for his intellectual powers, no less than for his spotless purity? A mere echo of the vile calumnies and slanders of others, a mere copyist of the filth and defamation of the Washington Globe and Richmond Enquirer.

But the burthen of the complaint of the Journal is, that Judge White gives no reasons for his opinion, that Congress possess no power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. "He," says the Journal, "neither reasons or argues the question." He contents himself with "monysyllabic answer." Now, the Journal well knew, it could not be ignorant, that a simple interrogatory, "whether he believed that Congress possessed the power to abolish slavery in the District," was propounded to Judge W. and to that interrogatory an explicit answer was requested. The reasons for the conclusions to which he might have come on the subject, were neither asked nor expected. What did Judge White do? What every other independent man would have done. He answered directly and unequivocally, that, in his opinion, Congress did not possess the power. He did not as did that *reasoning* gentleman Mr. Van Buren, write three or four columns to answer a plain question; with the view of mystifying the subject and conciliating the abolitionists on the one hand, and the southern people on the other. He did not attempt to ride on both sides of a sapling; and hence the sagacious conclusion, of the sapient Editors of the Journal, that "he cannot give reasons for his opinions," "has no originality of mind," and "is distinguished for paucity of ideas and poverty of intellect? His plain, direct and manly answer, is so severe a rebuke of Van Buren's whining, double faced, double dealing and jesuitical letter on the same subject, that we are not surprised that the awful ire of the Editors of the Journal should be excited at the contrast.

It so happens, however, that Judge White accompanied this "monysyllabic answer" with a speech delivered by him in the Senate of the United States, to which the gentlemen at Jackson were referred for the reasons of that opinion. In that speech are reasons, cogent and unanswerable reasons, even though it was made by a man "distinguished for paucity of ideas and poverty of intellect," which the *reasoning* candidate of the caucus party has failed to answer, and which we should like to see the Journal, so famed for abundance and originality of ideas, and prodigality of intellect, undertake to answer itself. Let the essay be made. Or, if the Journal is so confident of the superior development of the reasoning faculty in the Rucker candidate, he can surely have no objection to let his readers see Judge White's reasons for his opinion, which is different from V. Buren's, the first asserting that Congress cannot, and the latter that it can abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Let him publish Judge White's speech.—Will he do it? It is the production of "a poor old man, distinguished for nothing but paucity of ideas and poverty of intellect!" and surely it must be harmless. He dare not publish it; and that is the best commentary on his assertions as to Judge White's imbecility. We put it to the Journal, do they accord in opinion with Mr. Van Buren? Will they say that Congress can constitutionally abolish slavery? We wish to know who is who. We wish to know, and wish the people to know who are those, recreant to the vital interests of the South, and ready to yield up the citadel of her rights, in the attempt to elevate a Missouri Restrictionist to the Presidency.—*Raleigh Star.*

Blank Warrants for sale here.

INDIAN WAR.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

RETURN OF THE S CAROLINA TROOPS.

The steam packet *William Seabrook*, Capt. Dubois, arrived here yesterday, from Savannah, and among her passengers, are several officers of the South Carolina Militia.

From them we learn that the troops had been disappointed in their expectation of meeting the Indians at Peas Creek. Gen. Eustis' command reached Volusia, on their return on the 25th ult, and started from thence on Saturday, (with the exception of the sick, who were to be transported in steam boats to Picolata, and then in wagons) for St. Augustine, which place it was expected that they would reach yesterday, then take passage in transports for this city.

The steam boat *Florida*, from Picolata, arrived at Savannah on Monday, just as the *Wm Seabrook* got under way from that place. The Florida had on board the "Augusta Blues," under Captain Robinson, and the "Augusta Hussars," Capt Bones. The campaign in Florida has been closed. The Georgia troops would embark for home from Picolata.

The South Carolina Volunteers, comprising the Regiments of Cols Goodwin and Brisbane, were to have taken up the line of march for St. Augustine from Volusia, about the latter end of last week, under the command of Colonel Goodwin They were left at that place by the two Augusta companies, which have arrived at Savannah. The latter part of the season was dry, and the troops generally were in good health. Generals Scott, Eustis, and Bull, had arrived at Picolata, and the two latter were to proceed immediately to St Augustine. It was understood that the regular troops, amounting to about 800 men, would occupy the principal posts in the territory until the sickly season should be past. It was also understood among the officers, that the commanding General would recommend the raising of two strong Regiments of mounted men in time, to aid in prosecuting the war next winter. The Indians having dispersed before the army, it was impossible to bring them to battle. They would attack only small parties when they had a decided advantage, and retreat when there was a prospect of any thing like an equal fight; and the nature of the country is such as to render pursuit fruitless. About 300 friendly Indians had been sent from Tampa Bay to their future homes, West of the Mississippi. The excessive fatigue and privations endured by the gallant army of Florida, we learn were submitted to with a spirit worthy the highest admiration, and we cannot forego the gratification of stating that the troops from this city, under Captains Henry, Doucin and Ashbey, were among the best in the field. In saying this much of our own people, it must not be supposed the gallant militia of Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina, were at all wanting in their duty as soldiers and men. Their conduct is very highly commended.

It is reported that Col. M'Intosh's plantation, in the vicinity of Fort Drane, had been destroyed by the Indians, during the absence of the army at Tampa Bay—the buildings burnt, horses, &c carried off.

We learn with much pleasure that six vessels were yesterday chartered by government, to proceed forthwith to St. Augustine, to bring home the South Carolina troops, who have been discharged from service in Florida. This promptness is creditable to those intrusted with the execution of that duty.

We have been favored with the following extracts of letters:

"VOLUSIA, April 27.

"On Thursday morning, 14th inst., we had a battle with the Indians, which lasted about thirty minutes, with a loss on our side of two valuable men. Five men were sent out to dig a grave for a Mr. Blocker, who died from a wound received in the neck, in the battle on the other side of the river, on the 24th March. Just as the party commenced work, they were fired on by the Indians who lay in the hammock, around the Fort, and Sergeant Holeday, and private Gough, were killed; the others escaped unhurt, except Watson, who received a ball through the thigh. At the same time, the firing commenced from every side, at our men and sentinels, who were outside of the pickets—which was promptly returned from the Fort by our men, with musketry, aided by Major Gates, our Commanding officer, and Lieut. Pettis, of the U. S. Army, who used a howitzer, with much effect, discharging shells among the Indians. Major Gates, Lieut. Pettis, Captains Allen and Quattlebum, and their officers, and Mr. A H. Cole, the Sutler from Fortres Monroe, Virginia, all deserve great praise, for their courage and promptness on this occasion. Only one man in the fort was hit, and that with a spent ball, about the close of the fight. During the action, the balls were flying in every direction against the tents and pickets."

On Monday, the 18th inst., two men, Mr. Forth and Mr. More, were attacked within less than one quarter of a mile distant from Micanopy by two Indians. Mr. Forth was wounded—his arm broken by a rifle ball. Both reached the Fort at Micanopy. The Horse which they were driving in a cart, and which they left on being attacked, was taken by the Indians. They cut the harness off him, and one of them mounting the ungeared animal, rode off.

On Wednesday morning, 2 o'clock, the 20th inst. an attack was made on Fort Drane. The sentinel on duty says that the attack was made by about fifty Indians, all mounted. They first fired on the house of Ledworth near the Fort, in which there were three or four persons who fled to the Fort in safety. The firing into the Fort continued one hour. The few men under Capt. Lendrum, who commanded said post, returned the fire. No lives on the part of the whites were lost. At daylight blood was discovered in places, on the ground where the Indians had been. It is therefore supposed that some of the enemy were either killed or wounded. During the attack, it would seem another party of the Indians were busy in the vicinity of the Fort. They carried off three negroes belonging to Gen. Clinch and four belonging to Col. Colonel G. Humphreys. They also took away seventeen horses belonging to the service.

One of the divisions of the Army under General Clinch left Tampa on the 14th ult. for Fort Drane. Having proceeded three days on their march, they arrived within four miles of Fort Cooper, where Major Cooper had been left with his battalion from Georgia. Gen. Clinch encamped and detached the two companies of mounted men from Jefferson and Washington counties, under the command of Captain Malone of the Washington corps, with wagons to Major Cooper, and instructions to join him. When this detachment had proceeded about two to three miles, they were fired upon by Indians, stationed in a hammock near the road, and Mr. Howard and Cornet Duncan of the Washington troop, were wounded. Mr. Howard received three wounds, but is in a fair way of recovery. Cornet D. received a wound (not dangerous) in the leg. The Indians retreated before the fire of Capt Malone's men, and Capt M., on informing Gen. Clinch, received a reinforcement of a corps of infantry, who scoured the hammock, but without discovering the Indians. This was on the 18th ult. The detachment proceeded to Fort Cooper without further molestation.

After the junction of Major C. with Gen. Clinch, the latter returned about two miles, to take an Indian trail, and after proceeding a day or two, without meeting any Indians, heard the cannon of Col Lindsay, fired at 10 o'clock, A. M., as a signal. They reached Col L's camp before evening. He was encamped on the great Withlacoochee—had been suffering, as well as several of his men, from sickness, but was recovering. Col. L. stated that he left Tampa on the 14th ult., and was attacked by a party of Indians while crossing the Hillsboro' river, and had one of his men unfortunately killed, Mr. James Branham, of the Alabama Volunteers a son of Dr. Henry Branham of Putnam county, in this State, a young volunteer, whose loss was sincerely regretted.

Gen. Clinch's division having separated from Col. Lindsay's, (the latter intending to return to Tampa,) proceeded on their way to Fort King. On their march, before reaching Fort King, one of the mounted flankers, Mr. Bostick of the Jefferson troop, was fired upon by Indians, and wounded though not severely. His horse was however, so badly wounded as to die shortly after. The Indians although fired upon, escaped. This division reached Fort King, without any other incidents, except passing over the interesting battle ground of Major Dade, and falling in with, at two different times, near 200 head of cattle and 3 ponies with halters. They arrived at Fort King on the 25th.

Col. McIntosh's cotton house, in the vicinity of Fort Drane, was burnt to the ground on the night of the 25th ult. and about sixty bales of cotton therein consumed.

Pensacola, April 23.—The following has been politely handed us for publication:

Extract of a letter from Master Commandant Thos. T. Webb to Com. A. J. Dallas

U. S. SHIP VANDALIA, }
Tampa Bay, April 12th, 1836. }

"SIR: Since I last had the honor to communicate to you, I have received important intelligence from Lieut Powell, in command of the Expedition sent from this ship to Charlotte Harbour on the 30th ult. which I hasten to lay before you.

Lieut Powell arrived with his force at Charlotte Harbour on the 2d inst. and found the inhabitants flying in every direction to escape the fury of the Indians.

The Collector's House is burnt to the ground and himself supposed to be murdered, as he had not been heard of. Acting Sailing Master Rowan was immediately despatched with a party of men in pursuit of the enemy, whom he came up with about day-light, attacked them, and succeeded in killing two, and capturing one, the rest took to the woods and his force was too limited to pursue them."

The Camanches and their allies.—The state of things now existing in the Mexican territory, west of the boundary of the United States, and the apprehensions which are entertained by some persons that the Indians in the north of Texas may be embodied and brought down on the frontier, give value, at the present moment, to the following information, from an authentic source, concerning the Camanche Indians and their allies:

Extract from a letter officially addressed.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1836.

"For the last five years, I have had intercourse with the Camanche Indians and their allies. They inhabit the country from lat. 34 deg. north on Red river, to the Rio del Norte, extending north to the road that leads from St. Louis, (Mo.,) to Santa Fe, south to the head waters of Trinity, Guadaloupe, Brassos, and Colorado rivers of Texas; a country in length 600 miles, and breadth from 250 to 400 miles, mostly prairie. The different tribes are Camanches, Kyawas, Towash or Southern Pawnees, Caddoes, Wacoes, and Skiddies. They number about thirty-five thousand in all, and can muster from seven to eight thousand restless warriors in this great Western prairie. Free as the buffalo themselves, they acknowledge no superior—depredating upon the Mexicans of the interior States, ravaging and burning their towns, murdering their people, sometimes taking prisoners, which they either torture to death or make *slaves* of, carrying off immense herds of mules and horses. Their impunity heretofore prompts these wandering hordes to look upon themselves as the most powerful of nations, which opinion the visits of our sick and exhausted troops among them was far from removing. I left their country on the 5th of December last."

The Montgomery Journal of April 27 states, that orders had been issued by the Governor of Alabama, to Generals Scott and Watkins, to draft two thousand men from their brigades, and to hold them in readiness to act against the Creek Indians, should any emergency arise to require it. The Journal states also that it is not informed as to the circumstances which in the judgment of the Governor, have rendered it necessary to organize this large force, and therefore cannot judge of its propriety.

Indian Hostilities.—A letter now before us, from an overseer in Alabama, to his employer in this place, gives information of a small brush between a party of Indians, and a few white men. It occurred at the Oswitchee Bend, fifteen miles below this place. The planters generally have removed their women and property from that part of the nation. We have not room for further particulars this week. The citizens will hold a public meeting in Girard, Ala., to consider this subject, to-day.—*Columbus Georgia Herald.*

Apprehended difficulties with the Indians on the Western Frontier.—The Secretary of War, under date of 16th inst., in reply to an inquiry on the subject from the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, states that "various reports which have reached the department, lead to the belief that the Indians on the Western Frontier are in a state of considerable uneasiness, and that disturbances with them are anticipated."

The protracted hostilities and partial successes of the Seminoles in Florida, are too well calculated to increase this uneasiness, and hasten a general Indian war.

Augusta, May 3.—The Columbus Enquirer of April 29, states that the steamer Ohioan, with all her cargo was destroyed by fire on her way up the Chattahoochee on the 23d. There were on board 15 passengers who were all saved, except a servant girl, who being frightened, jumped overboard and was drowned. The steamer was owned by Capt Freeman and other persons in Mobile. She was not insured. The boat and cargo valued at $25,000.

The Columbus Sentinel of the same date as the Enquirer, states that the steamer Versailles, while on her passage from Apalachicola to St Joseph's, went 'down below,' somewhere in the St. Joseph's Bayou, with considerable cotton on board.

GOSHEN, Orange co, 4th mo. 28, A. D. 1836.

Friend—Will thee have the goodness to state in thy paper, a plan which, I think, will be found *convenient* to adopt by the Senate, when that body takes up again, the consideration of the matter of expunging, and that is, to agree to use a black lead pencil, in *writing the words* (across the resolutions,) which are desired to be written by the Senator from Missouri—so that in case of need the same may be *expunged* without destroying the original record. Men change, but *records* should not. If *records* are intended *only* to convey to posterity the *last* sentiments of men, then it would be much better to use a slate. The grass is growing finely now, and we shall soon be able to send to thy city some excellent butter. We have had a desperate hard winter. Thy friend,

EPH'M SPEARS, Sen.

TEXAS.

New Orleans, April 23.—Whether the rumor brought by the Ouchita of the defeat of General Gaines, be true or not, it is calculated at least to excite strong fears of the probability of such disaster. In fact, if it be true that the Indian tribes of Mexico, inhabiting the country in the vicinity of our frontiers, have joined the Mexican troops against the Texians, it is more than probable incursions will be made by these savages into our own territory, nay, the very fact of their offensive junction with the Mexicans, being in violation of the existing treaties between the two countries, would of itself justify us in opposing them on their own soil, force by force.

General Gaines has undoubtedly, however, with his handful of raw recruits, remained on the defensive and that with this feeble defence he has been subjected to defeat, ought not in any manner to excite surprise.

Since writing the above we have had a personal interview with Col. Darrington of Alabama, but for some time a resident of Texas, and who came passenger in the Ouachita yesterday, and furnishes the news which we publish below.

From Texas.—Col. Darrington informs us that Gen. Houston was encamped on the west of the Brassos, at Groces,' a very strong position, with an aggregate force of about 2500 men, and daily increasing. The troops were also in high spirits. The Mexican army on the 2d of April were at Bastray on the Colorado. Texas is broken up, and all the women and children are fleeing, and in the most deplorable condition. The inhabitants of Natchitoches have subscribed largely, and many sent supplies for the relief of the fugitives. On the 14th April, Nacogdoches was safe, but deserted. On the 1st April Col Darrington left the body of the fugitives in the fork between Navasoto and Brassos, in Robinson's colony. The Indians are openly hostile in the neighborhood, and should the Navasoto continue up, the inhabitants are in the mercy of the Mexicans, should they appear on the San Antonio road. Idle rumors, says our informant, have done more to the injury of Texas, than the horde of Mexicans have done.—Gen. Gaines was encamped in Wilkinson's old camp, east of the Sabine, with a force estimated at about 6000 men. As to the gathering of the Indians on the Sabine, Col. Darrington says he knows nothing, and thinks there is no cause for the destruction and breaking up of Nacogdoches.

He met between the Sabine and Brassos, 500 men on their way to Houston's camp.

Mobile, April 27.—The New-Orleans mail arrived at 10 o'clock last night.

The Bulletin of Monday, after publishing the Texian accounts, contained in the extra from that office, issued on Sunday, which we gave in our paper yesterday, adds—"Since penning the above, at a late hour, we have received, through the Mexican Consul, some additional information, which we presume may be relied on. There will doubtless be many contradictory statements growing out of the distracted state of affairs in Texas, and individuals differently interested, will give partial and exaggerated accounts. For instance, we are now informed that Col. Fanning and his men are alive—that they surrendered themselves prisoners of war and were honorably treated as such. They are now, it is said, in Victoria, prisoners of war.

Col. Crockett.—The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Louisiana, dated April 12th, to a Member of Congress:

"CROCKETT was found (within the Alamo) in an angle made by two houses, lying on his back, a frown on his brow, a smile of scorn on his lips—his knife in his hand, a dead Mexican lying across his body, and twenty two more lying pell-mell before him in the angle."

We know of nothing that would give us more pleasure than a confirmation of the rumour in the paragraph from the Cincinnati Whig. [viz: that Col. Crockett was not dead, but was recovering from wounds.] We have, however, not the slightest confidence in it. All accounts concur in describing Crockett's conduct as most heroic. Col. Travis' servant, upon being asked who killed the greatest number of the besieging Mexicans, answered that he supposed Crockett did, *"as he had the biggest pile of dead around him."*—*Balt. Chron.*

DREAMS.

John Quincy Adams lately dreamed he had put down Daniel Webster. He awoke and found,

'The MAN recovered of the bite—
The *dog* it was that died.'

Alexander H. Everett dreamed he was appointed Minister to Spain; he awoke and found he was only appointed to deliver an 8th January address.

Isaac Hill dreamed, that in a speech, he read the Whig Senators into nonentity; he awoke and found he had only driven them from their chairs, and spectators from the galleries.

Richard Rush dreamed he was appointed Minister at St. James; he awoke and found himself merely on a County committee to enter a remonstrance against the passage of the Bank Bill!

The Editor of the Globe dreamed he had, "exterminated the monster." He awoke and saw 'King Biddle' sitting 'calm as a summer morning,' reading the new act chartering the Bank for 30 years, and the name of one Francis P. Blair exhibited as a defaulter to the Bank in the sum of $20,000.

Benton dreamed he became President of the United States, awoke at Nashville, 'literally in hell, among puppies, bullies, and affidavit makers,' headed by one Andrew Jackson, into whose right arm a bullet was sped by the said Benton, aided by his 'brother Jesse.'

Martin Van Buren dreamed he was President of the United States, and on recovering his senses found himself in company with Ritchie in Pennsylvania, in pursuit of the "lost rights of States."

Tecumseh Johnson's dream was like unto that of Martin. He awoke and found his dusky wife had fled to Ohio in company with a paramour, leaving him at the 'Great crossings' surrounded by woolly children.

N. H. Statesman.

A verdict of $8000 damages has been rendered in Albany against the owners of a steamboat. The boilers of the boat collapsed last summer, and three children of the plaintiff were killed. The charge was that the boat was of a new construction, and the engineer and captain did not understand the management of the works.

☞ We are authorized and requested by the Commissioners to state, that there is not a single case of *small pox* in Newbern or its vicinity.

Newbern Spectator.

THE LAND BILL.

We congratulate the country on the final passage through the Senate of this great, truly great, and beneficent measure. Thrice has it received the deliberate sanction of that body. It is called for by the country—called for by many States of the Union, with the great key-stone in their centre. We sincerely hope that it may concentrate the support of a majority of the Representatives of the People. It is a great State-right measure; we say emphatically State-right; for it gives to each State what is its own, by the express terms of the leading and munificent grant so magnanimously made by the State of Virginia. We trust that, should this bill again pass the House of Representatives, it may receive the sanction of the President. Considering the opinion expressed by him in the face of the Union and of the world, in his memorable message of 1829, the sentiments of which were repeated in a subsequent message; considering the altered condition of the country since he applied the veto to a former similar bill; and considering the vast surplus and the danger to which it is exposed in the deposite banks, we anxiously hope that, on reviewing all his opinions, and adverting to the known wishes and sentiments of the People, the President will not withhold his approbation from a measure second in importance, we truly and conscientiously believe, to no other ever presented to the consideration, or passed by the votes of the members of the National Legislature.

Should this measure go into practical operation, there will be distributed under it, a year, exclusive of the receipts from sales of the public lands during the next year, about twenty-two millions, arising from that source prior to the 1st January 1836; and, in addition, whatever sum shall be received during the current year. The first quarter, it has been ascertained, has yielded six millions; and, if the three following quarters shall each yield an equal sum, the amount which will be distributed from this single year will be twenty-four millions, making an aggregate sum (exclusive of the receipts of the next year) which will be distributed from the 1st of July next to the 1st of April, 1837, of forty-six millions of dollars.

We might enlarge on the greater safety of this vast fund in the hands of the States than in the possession of the deposite banks. We might dilate on the objects of internal improvement, of education, and of other great domestic interests, which may be promoted and accomplished by this large sum. But we shall leave the contemplation of these to the imaginations of our readers.

National Intelligencer.

It is a singular fact that the Administration, notwithstanding its party majority in the House of Representatives, has been defeated this session on several important party questions. There are many friends of the Administration who cannot, will not, swallow every thing, and the disgust they are made to feel is extending itself to others. A few months' residence in Washington invariably produces these effects. Men cannot but see, and feel, and know, what is daily before their eyes.—*Alex. Pheonix.*

Control of the Public Treasure.—The annexed paragraph is from the New Orleans Evening Post of the 16th ult. We would like that the Richmond Enquirer, which *used* to be a strickler for strict construction of constitutional powers, would "lay its finger upon the clause of the Constitution" which authorizes the President of the United States thus to use the public monies for the relief of this or that bank, or city.

It gives us pleasure to learn that the President of the U. S. has ordered $500,000 *in specie*, to be sent from the Deposite Banks in New York to this city. This amount, it is believed, may be expected by the next packet. We have also information that another half million *in specie* will shortly follow. The attention of Government in thus relieving this community will be properly appreciated by our citizens.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.

Facts for the People.—A most singular development was made last week in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Shepherd of North Carolina.—It appears that during the last year, and embracing the last quarter of 1834, $18,458 was consumed in the purchase of presents for the Emperor of Morocco, and $19,380 in addition, for the Sultan of Muscat, Emperor of Japan, King of Siam and Cochin China, to be dealt out as presents by a person who has been travelling in that region ever since 1832, *at the expense of the Government*, as a secret negotiator of treaties with those barbarous nations, *but who has never been nominated to, or confirmed by, the Senate.* The act of Congress of 1810, requires the Secretary of the Treasury annually, within the first two months of each session, to communicate an account of the expenditures of Consuls, from a contingent fund of three thousand dollars placed to the account of each of them. But the Secretary has never given any information of the kind. There are large balances against these consular agents. One of them was appointed in 1832, and has not settled his account to this day.—The balance against another at the close of 1835, exceeded $14,000.

In the list of the presents more than FIVE THOUSAND dollars was American nankeen, belonging to the Secretary of State, purchased of N. Lord of New York, by H. Meigs and Mr. M. Price, District Attorney. Upon this and all the other items, five per cent. was allowed for making the purchases and superintending the shipment.

Ice and Gunpowder.—The Bangor Mechanic states that a novel experiment has recently been tried in the neighborhood of that city, in the way of ice breaking. A tin canister containing thirty pounds of gunpowder, with a tube about 6 feet long, was sunk in a hole cut in the ice. The tube was secured to a spear, and a train set for some distance to a pile of shavings, which was set fire to. An acre of ice was broken into small pieces by the explosion, and several acres were partially broken. If there is a difficulty in "setting the river on fire," there is none—it seems—in blowing it up.

The transportation on the Columbia Rail-road is prosecuted very extensively. The Philadelphia Inquirer says that during the week ending on Saturday last *eight hundred and twelve cars* freighted with merchandize either arrived at or departed from the inclined plane at the Columbia bridge.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

GEN. DUDLEY'S VOTE IN 1811.—We are much mistaken, if we do not make the Van Buren organ, heartily sick of this matter, we were about to say ashamed of it, but that is a feeling to which it is a stranger, before we have done with it. The evident design of the Standard, was to create the impression by inuendo and insinuation, that the change in the mode of appointing electors, was made by the Federal party, that Gen. Dudley was acting with that party, and therefore not a republican, as his friends represented him to be.

Since our last publication, we have conversed with a gentleman of the highest respectability and intelligence, who is perfectly familiar with the events of that period, in which indeed he acted a prominent part. We are indebted to him, for the further explanation we are about to give of the vote in question, which may be relied on as correct.

A census of the people of the United States had been taken agreeably to law, prior to the session of 1811, but no apportionment of the representation had been made by Congress, and it was uncertain what number of inhabitants would be entitled to a representative. Each is entitled to as many electoral votes as she has members in Congress, Senators included. It was therefore unknown to the Legislature of 1811 what that number would be. If we gained by the census just taken an additional member of the House of Representatives, and the mode of appointing electors remained as it then was, the consequence would be this—the State would lose one of her electoral votes. To guard against this contingency, which by the by, was no improbable one, and to give the undivided vote of the State, to James Madison, the republican candidate, the change was made, which has so much disturbed the nerves of "the democratic" editor. It would seem he had not forgiven, as yet, those, who effected it, and thereby deprived Mr. Clinton, of some votes which he might have obtained, under the District system.

We are much mistaken however if the republican people of North Carolina will at all sympathise with him in his feelings. If the redoubtable editor shall be as unfortunate, in all his charges against the people's candidate, we desire he may continue them. The shaft, unjustly sped against an opponent, by its rebound always injures the assailant more than his intended victim.

We again ask for an explanation of Governor Speight's disregard of the will of his constituents. We are anxious to see by what process, that vote is to be reconciled with either republican principles, or that devotion to the Democracy, about which the Regency party are constantly prating. We dare the party to undertake the task. It is due to the people of North Carolina, for whose suffrages, Gov. Spaight is a candidate, for the highest office in their gift. It is due to Governor Spaight's own character for consistency, especially after his course on the resolutions to instruct Mangum to expunge Clay's resolution. If this explanation is not made, if it is not shown that this vote is consistent with republican principles, we shall conclude, and the people will conclude, *it cannot be shown.*

General Dudley.—A gentleman who has had every possible opportunity of forming a correct opinion, informs us that there is no doubt of General Dudley's beating his opponent in the Western counties, by a majority of fifteen or twenty thousand votes. The East, we think, will not lessen this majority much, if at all; and if proper exertion be made in Craven—Governor Spaight's native county—the vote will be so close that "there will be no fun in it."—*Newbern Spectator.*

JOHN RANDOLPH'S WILL.

Decision Reversed.—Judge Carr yesterday delivered the opinion of the Court of Appeals, in reversal of the decision of the General Court. The substance of the opinion is this: that on the first of January, 1832, John Randolph of Roanoke *was of unsound mind*, and therefore the paper purporting to be his last will and testament *is void.* The Court, however, desired it to be distinctly understood that they express no opinion upon any other point. The Court was unanimous.

The will of 1821 is before the General Court, for probat, and it is presumed a contest will be made on that also. It will be remembered that this will provides for the emancipation of all the slaves belonging to Mr. Randolph's estate. It is probable the case will be taken up at the ensuing term in July.—*Richmond Compiler.*

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. HALE: *The answer to the call is not satisfactory*—it is an ambiguous and equivocal response to a plain and explicit enquiry,—a forced effort and disingenuous expedient to substitute fallacious argument and delusive deductions for a clear and categorical answer—an endeavour in an indirect and tortuous way to meet a question, when "candor and fair argument," so much esteemed by the Editors of the Journal, would have been more in accordance with the "apparent sincerity," in which, they admit, the information was asked,—an adoption of a system of strategical tactics, or in the technical language of the *party "bush fighting,"* or still more appropriately, *a Seminole movement*, instead of the open and undisguised mode of warfare employed in honorable and courteous controversy—their forced retreat behind a masked battery,—their inability to meet a direct attack in front of a corresponding defence, is one of those *"accidens de guerre"* which will often happen to the most experienced Generals, and best disciplined corps; particularly when they use illegitimate means to accomplish their designs, craft and delusion instead of truth and justice—or rather, presuming too much upon the ignorance and devotion of the people, vainly believe they will be seduced by the "magic of a name"—connecting with every measure of the opposition the terms Nullification and Bank Whiggery—imputing invidious and anti-republican sentiments, with the impress of apparent authority, to their opponents, thus endeavoring to excite party antipathy and party prejudice, supposing, by these means, to awaken so many odious associations, as to make the people believe that *they* are in the constant practice of open veracity, and thus prevent scrutiny, but when their artifice is suspected and authority demanded, what has been uniformly their course? They have endeavored to relieve themselves from the embarrassment of a direct answer by continual strainings and ridiculous twistings, by resorting to sophistical reasonings and investigations extraneous to the merits of the question, and of views, passions and prejudices little favorable to the discovery of truth. Instead of taking things in their obvious sense, subjecting words and sentences to the torture, to extort confessions from them, which their authors never meant. That this course was adopted in drafting the "Resolutions," and has been pursued in the explanation contained in the *"call answered,"* will, I think, be made apparent to every honest and intelligent man. Before proceeding further, I will take occasion to say, that I do not ask or expect any favors from the Jackson party.

When the call was first made, I had no expectation that it would be answered, for the obvious reason, that the words and sentiments imputed to the Nullifiers were never spoken or written by a Nullifier of sufficient prominence or influence to give weight or authority to the accusation; the doctrine is too ultra federal to find room in the breast of a Southern patriot, too inconsistent with the republican principles which have governed all the distinguished statesmen of the South, who have always advocated democratic institutions, who were the chief supporters of the "second war of independence," and who are now enrolled under the banner of states rights and strict construction, manfully contending for the preservation of *the constitution, the sovereignty of the States* and *their reserved rights*—against *federal power, executive patronage* and *usurpation*. These defenders and champions of their country's honor in the time of need, and their country's institutions in the hour of extreme peril, are called *traitors*, and by those who were found in the ranks of the opposition when our country expected and required that *"every citizen should do his duty."* The pretended *answer to the call*, has confirmed the belief and given unequivocal indications, that the allegation against the Nullifiers is the production of that intolerant spirit which characterises the Van Buren party and forms a part of the systematic policy which was employed to defeat the Whig party at our last town election. The Editors of the Journal are of opinion that the opposition have deprived themselves of the right of asking any favors of the Jackson Party because the Resolutions of the Cumberland Democratic meeting have been discourteously noticed, and moreover that the request being made by an anonymous adversary has deprived the public and the parties of the benefit of "candor and fair argument." How is the opposition noticed by these resolutions?

Mr. White is called "an apostate democrat,"—the opponents of Mr. Van Buren charged with the profession of sentiments deserving public execration and subversive of free governments, with the same doctrines imputed to the Nullifiers, qualified however by the assertion, that *they*, being the most "reckless of the corps only dare avow it." Do the Editors believe that a charge of this nature, little short of treason, would pass without animadversion? That an allegation so unfounded and so discourteous would pass unnoticed? That a party composed of free men, honest men and pure men, charged with the profession of such political opinions, should feel a deep interest and should express their feelings strongly, indignantly and simultaneously, when an unprovoked attack, influenced by party considerations, and foreign to the public good, is made upon them, is not strange or unprecedented; it would have been much more wonderful if the resolutions had not been criticised discourteously. I avow that my object has been to discover truth and expose falsehood. I have endeavored to do it with fidelity and firmness, in a fair and reasonable spirit; but that there shall be no advantage, that "candor and fair argument" may be permitted to operate, that "mutual responsibility" may exist, I propose to the Editors of the Journal, for myself and friend X, to throw off the *incognito*, and affix our real names to all communications, provided they will perform the following antecedent conditions:

That they may possess no advantage, it is primarily requisite that the real author or authors of the celebrated resolutions should be made known, secondly, as the Jackson party have no doubt sagacity and penetration to discover that "weak advocates may ruin a good cause and can't help a bad one;" and whereas, it is strongly suspected that there is "a power behind the throne (in the Journal Office) greater than they who sit upon the throne." Now it will be necessary that this greater power and all other aid shall be expelled the office during the controversy. Satisfactory evidence being given that these conditions will be honorably and faithfully performed, I am ready and willing to sign and ratify the treaty.

The ninth of the resolutions passed by the Cumberland democratic meeting contains the obnoxious charge, and is printed in the following manner: "*Resolved*, That we denounce the vile doctrine of the Nullifiers as worse than Nullification itself "that the laboring class of society, whether bond or free, white or black, ought not to participate in political power, because it would endanger the rights of the property holder, and is incompatible with the stability of freedom," &c. &c. The object of the call was to ascertain from whence this doctrine or sentiment were derived, and where they could be found. What is the answer to this plain inquiry? *False deductions from premises extracted from Gov McDuffie's Message on the subject of domestic slavery.* Recollect, the charge is plain, bearing the signs of quotation—an entire extract, perfectly intelligible, leaving no room for doubt or cavil, requiring no logician to perform an elaborate and analytical investigation to arrive at its true meaning and disentangle it from extraneous topics—no counsel learned in the law to study and plead in its behalf and to make "the worse appear the better reason"—but a simple proposition requiring as simple an answer. Who believes that when the resolution was drafted, an examination of Mr. McDuffie's message or Mr. Leigh's speech was contemplated? It is not customary to mark deductions with the signs of quotation; it is only when the language of another is used. In this case, it was done for effect, without reference to authority, to give it the appearance of authenticity, and to render the Nullifiers and Whigs odious. The artifice will not answer, the scheme is apparent. I ask again for the author; not deductions, vague and indiscriminate, but a plain, explicit and concise answer to a simple inquiry.

The Editors of the Journal, failing to find a suitable answer, have assumed certain positions drawn from an extract from Mr McDuffie's message, to substantiate the charge made against the Nullifiers. Their positions are neither judicious nor tenable, and have no direct bearing on the particular question. In the ardor of their pursuit for political triumph, they forget they *are Southern men*, that they are conductors of a public press, whose duty it is to discountenance and restrain the zeal of the deluded and fanatical agitators of the North. When Mr McDuffie's message appeared, it was considered a triumphant vindication of the rights of the South, on the subject of Slavery, an able exposition of Southern feeling on that interesting and exciting subject. That part of it adopted by the Editors to prove the charge, is simply introduced to shew, that the institution of domestic slavery is compatible with the laws of God and man, that it is a beneficent institution, and better that the menial and laborious offices of society should be performed by those who have no political power—that is, that the slaves have no political power; not that the poor man of the South, who performs similar duties, should have no political power. In the words of a distinguished Southern jurist, and in reference to this particular subject, "we are lovers of liberty and republicans; freedom is the great gift of Heaven; but, like every other gift of Heaven, it is alloyed by the imperfection of man and of human society. Reason and experience instruct us, that in an advanced state of civilization but a certain portion of liberty can be enjoyed under any human institutions, and we have no ground to believe that under ours, a less considerable share is secured, or in a less desirable form. Ours is indeed, an *aristocracy, founded on the distinction of races, and conformable, as we believe, to the order of nature.*" This is what Mr. McDuffie means, and what the profound and erudite Editors have converted into "bond or free, white or black." If the Editors should pursue their investigations of Mr. McDuffie's message, or the convenient season should arrive when a reference to Mr. Leigh's speech may be expected, I hope they will not insist upon my taking further notice of them, than only to say, as the old Sailor did to a young Midshipman who was beating him—"*I beseech your honour not to hurt yourself.*"

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1836.

Republican Whig Ticket.

HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Gov.*

The Superior Court for this County is now in session—Judge Norwood presiding. The only capital case to be tried, we believe, is that of Norman Gillis, for Arson, which was removed to this County from Moore, and will probably come on to-morrow.

Queen of May.—We were led to expect from a correspondent, a notice of the ceremony which took place in this town on Friday afternoon last, among the young Ladies attached to the different schools, of crowning their favorite companion as Queen of May. He has disappointed us, however, and we have only time to say, that we have rarely if ever, witnessed a more interesting ceremony, or a collection of more beautiful and happy faces than were to be seen among the 70 or 80 young ladies who participated in the *fete*.

White Meetings.—Meetings have been held in Person and Beaufort counties, at which the nominations of White, Tyler and Dudley were unanimously approved, and Delegates appointed to the District Conventions. These make 40 counties.

The Florida War.—As we feared, the campaign has ended, and nothing has been done. The accounts will be found in another column. Gen. Scott and his regulars have gone into summer quarters, and the volunteers have been discharged. It is, in every view of it, a disastrous termination. The Indians are left to prowl over the Territory, in small bands, to murder such as may have the hardihood to venture from under the protection of the Forts, to burn such houses as yet remain standing, to desolate the plantations, and to gather new strength for another campaign. Their escape will serve to embolden any other Tribes who may have real or imaginary wrongs to redress. About two millions of dollars of "the surplus" have been spent, for which about a hundred Indians have been killed, we suppose. And last, but not least, thousands of the people of Florida, who looked to a speedy termination of the war, to enable them to return to their farms, and cultivate a crop for their year's subsistence, will be totally ruined—not only houseless, but pennyless; not only without present means, but without hope, for this year at least.

There has, it appears to us, been a sad want of skill in the management of this business. The country will call loudly for a full exposition. From the information before us, we have had no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that Gen. Scott suffered the moment to slip by when a movement might have been made with some prospect of success. He consumed 30 days in getting from Washington to Savannah, 21 days he spent at Picolata, a part of the time with 2000 men around him, 12 days at Fort Drane, within 25 miles of the point where the main body of the Indians had been last seen, and having from 2 to 3000 men around him. So that it was about 65 days after he left Washington before he started in pursuit of the Indians, and then with a force, including the two wings of his army, of between 5 and 6000 men.

We have no idea of charging Gen. Scott with cowardice; his gallant conduct during the war of 1812 forbids it; but we must think that he does not appear to have understood how to manage an Indian war.

Correction.—The Camden (S. C.) Journal informs us, that the member elected to Congress from that District in 1834, did not take his seat, as we supposed, and so stated, in the Observer of the 28th ult. The Journal says, "The length of time which elapsed, after the vacancy occurred, before the election was ordered, and the failure, on the part of the Executive, to furnish the member elected with the usual credentials, until within a few days of the adjournment of Congress, rendered it useless for him to attempt to take his seat, and he did not."

We would feel under obligations to the Columbia papers, the Times or the Telescope, if they would give us the facts of the case, in regard to the time when Governor Hayne received the official notice of the vacancy, when he ordered the election, when he gave the member elect his credentials, and the cause of the delay, if any, in transmitting them to him.

The Journal has the unblushing impudence last week to insinuate that the Editor of this paper is either a Nullifier or a National Republican (by which we suppose it means one who entertains Mr. Webster's political opinions.) And it *dares* us to answer whether we are the one or the other. No reader of the Observer, having any pretensions to fairness, needs to be informed, that we are neither the one nor the other. But we do not class the Journal among these, and therefore we answer it, that any insinuation that we are either Nullifier or National Republican, is not only totally unfounded, but *knowingly* unfounded.

We scorn to answer or retort upon the Journal, its poor slang about "slandering our party," "blushing," and such like stuff. They are worthy of their source, and unworthy of any other.

Georgia.—A Convention of Delegates from the different counties in Georgia, assembled at Milledgeville on the 2d inst. and nominated John Tyler to be run for Vice President, on the Ticket with Judge White. An Electoral Ticket was also formed.

Judge White's Speech on the Land Bill.—This Speech in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, is very highly commended in several quarters. The National Intelligencer classed it among the best speeches delivered on the subject; and the correspondent of the Charleston Courier, a Van Buren paper, gives the following account of it:

"*Washington, April* 25.

Mr. White has been speaking to-day upon every possible topic; the ostensible subject being the bill to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands. His speech is elaborate, and ingenious. He is decidedly opposed to an extravagant increase of fortifications, in the army, or the other means of the public defence, as modes of expending the public money, which are not required, by the necessities of the times, and are not defensible on any just views of expediency. He expressed his intention to vote for the Land Bill, and also to vote afterwards, should such a measure be brought forward, for a reasonable graduation of the price of the public lands, and to ensure to the settler all the advantages which he ought to expect. The new States would then, he said, be placed on a footing which would enable them to start fairly with the old States, in the competition for wealth and commercial reputation. He took a view of the public money, and the danger which surrounded it in the places of its present deposite, where it is held for the exclusive benefit of the Banks themselves, the U. States not even receiving the interest of the large sum which is left in their hands. From this point, he started on a view of the system now prevailing for the sales of the public lands, and the speculations and frauds which are constantly practiced whenever there are public sales of these lands. This practice had received great extension and encouragement from the loans which the Banks were enabled and disposed to make to speculators, out of the public money in their hands. He believed that the withdrawal of the deposites from the Banks would plunge them into serious difficulties, and looked at the possibility of a loose and spurious currency being substituted for a sound and wholesome one. He thought the Land Bill was calculated to check, or prevent this evil, and he did not doubt that the measure was one which came under the constitutional power of Congress; he therefore hoped the bill would be adopted.

We should say that this is pretty good for "a poor old man—oppressed with debility and a premature old age—distinguished for paucity of ideas and poverty of intellect,"—as he is said to be by the Journal, a print "so famed for abundance! and originality! of ideas! and prodigality of intellect!" By the way, the world has had the misfortune never to see the speech which the Senior Editor of the Journal did *not* deliver in the last Legislature on this same Land question. The House of Commons had Debated the question several days, and when it was at last ready for the question, the Editor being in his seat, a motion was made that the subject be postponed for five days, that the Editor might have time to go home, concoct a speech, return and deliver it to an astonished world. The House,—cruel House! refused this reasonable request. The Editor then, instead of delivering himself of his intended speech, contented himself with offering an amendment, and the world remained in darkness. It would never do for a moment to suppose that it was a "paucity of ideas and poverty of intellect," that caused the silence of the youthful Legislator. No; Genius is ever accompanied by eccentricity; and it can only be because the Editor is a genius that he did not do as any ordinary man would have done;—rise and deliver his speech at the only moment when the House would consent to hear him.

We hope to publish the Speech—the Judge's, not the Editor's,—in our next.

The desire of the Van Buren party to defeat the Land Bill, is so great, that they have been endeavoring to devise means to squander as much of the Surplus Revenue as possible. It was for this purpose that Humbug Benton introduced resolutions calling upon the War and Navy Departments to inform the Senate *how much money they could spend on the public Works!* Heretofore the inquiry of the Departments has been, how *little* can you do with? Now, it is, how much can you spend? And all to prevent the people from deriving benefit from their own money, because the plan did not originate with himself or his party. We verily believe that he would sooner sink the money to the bottom of the sea than let the States have it.

Duplin County.—In noticing the statement in the Observer of the 28th ult., that there were 2 to 300 persons present at the White meeting in Duplin, the Journal says, "that if the Editor's informant would strike off a fraction from his numbers, they would be nearer right." What do these wiseacres mean? There is no "*fraction*" to strike off. But it is possible that they meant to say, "that if he would strike off a *cypher*" &c. Now supposing this to have been their meaning, the object is to assert, that 20 or 30 would be nearer the truth than 2 or 300. We are almost surprised at the mendacity of the Journal, considering that one of its Editors was present in Duplin when the meeting was held.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on the 4th, the Land Bill was finally passed, and sent to the House for concurrence. The Van Buren opposition to it was continued to the last, Mr. Wright, Mr. Benton, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Walker, all Van Buren men, making speeches against it even after it was ordered to a third reading, a very unusual procedure. It finally passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Black, Buchanan, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Leigh, McKean, Mangum, Naudain, Nicholas, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, White—25

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Ewing of Illinois, Grundy, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Ala., King, of Ga., Linn, Moore, Morris, Niles, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Walker, Wright—20.

It will be seen that Mr. Brown did not vote; but he opposed it in every previous stage. [We erred in our last in stating that Mr. Moore was the only opposition member who voted against it. Mr. Calhoun did so.]

Judge White has offered a preamble and resolutions to rescind and repeal Mr. Clay's resolution, which Mr. Benton has been laboring to have expunged. We presume he has done this in accordance with the known wishes of the people of Tennessee. It will be recollected that he voted against Mr. Clay's resolution in 1834.

Mr. Williams of Kentucky, moved that the Committee on Foreign Affairs inquire into the expediency of acknowledging the independence of Texas. But the House refused to receive the resolution.

The House of Representatives took a recess from Friday the 29th to Tuesday the 3d inst. for the purpose of having the Hall ventilated, the carpets taken up and matting put down, &c. When it assembled on Tuesday, Mr. Pinckney announced the sudden death, at Philadelphia, of the Hon. Richard J. Manning, of S. Carolina; and after a glowing eulogy of the character of the deceased, he moved the usual resolutions of respect, and the House adjourned. The Senate, also, after a few eloquent remarks from Mr. Preston, also adjourned.

A bill has been reported in the House, making an appropriation of one million of dollars for the defence of the Western frontier. The bill is founded upon a letter from the Secretary of War, stating that despatches have been received from Gen. Gaines, expressing fears that the Mexicans would not respect the boundary line between the U. States and Mexico, but would cross the line in pursuit of the Texian forces; that as soon as they reached the vicinity of the Indians, these would join in the contest. The appropriation is asked, to provide for the additional forces called for by Gen. Gaines, from the Governors of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama.

On motion of Mr. R. M. Johnson, it was ordered that the bill for the better protection of the Western frontier, and the bill to establish an arsenal in North Carolina, be the special order for Friday next, from one to two o'clock, in preference to all other business.

TESTIMONIALS OF AN ENEMY.

The following extracts show what the Richmond Enquirer tho't of Judge White's talents and honesty in 1831, at the time when Gen. Jackson offered him the high office of Secretary of War. If any one has thought a file of the N. C. Journal worth preserving, we would thank him to look into it, and inform us what *it* then thought of him whom it now slanders as "a foolish old man,—distinguished for paucity of ideas and poverty of intellect."

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 1831.

"Judge White is a man of the most vigorous mind, and one of the PUREST POLITICIANS in the United States."

From the same, May 6, 1831.

"A NEW PLOT.—One or two of the opposition papers have already insinuated that the new Cabinet is composed of *Van Buren men.*

Is such stuff never to be at an end? A gentleman at Washington, writing to his friend in this city, and justly thus indignantly notices the suggestion: In God's name! are we never to be done with suspicion of plots and intrigues!! Is there a man in the United States, of common candor, who knows the characters of Hugh L. White and Louis McLane, who will believe for one moment that they can be any *man's men.* There are not in this world, two more pure, lofty and high-minded gentlemen.

* * * * * * *

Judge White, I know, has always been personally friendly to both gentlemen, and I know also, from an intimate knowledge of his character and exalted worth, that there is nothing *his lofty spirit would spurn with more indignation* than the imputation that he belonged to *any man.* He never sought office, and he never received one that was not pressed on him.

And our fears here, at this time, are that he cannot be induced to accept the situation that has been offered him in the new Cabinet. He is the *bosom friend of the President,* and may possibly yield to his pressing solicitations, but I think it doubtful.

From the same, May 20, 1831.

Judge White.—We are sorry to understand that he has declined the appointment of Secretary of War. *It is said,* that his letter to the President reached Washington on Friday last—and that he assigns in the most touching manner his reasons for declining. The domestic afflictions of this worthy man have been severe, almost beyond example. They have preyed upon his spirits, and stripped public life of all its attractions. He has lost, in rapid succession, nine children, and lately his beloved wife. His only remaining child (Mrs. Armstrong,) is now threatened with the same complaint which has proved so fatal to his family. Every generous heart will sympathize in his feelings, while we lament the loss of so pure and accomplished a man to the councils of his country.

From the same, May 24th, 1831.

Who is to be our next Secretary [of War] *we know not* We hope it will be some firm high-minded man, honest, capable, *faithful to the Constitution,* one of our *Jefferson Republicans;* a man if we can get him like JUDGE WHITE, above *fear and above reproach.*

From the same, May 30*th*, 1831.

We know of no arrangement [the appointment of Judge White, as Secretary of War,] which could be more satisfactory to ourselves—and we presume it must be so to the opposition, who have not hesitated to lavish their praises upon the man, when they understood that he had declined the office. How long they will continue their endorsement of his character is another part of speech, not longer than one revolution of the moon—'or ere those shoes were old.' For ourselves, we shall hail his appointment with the greatest satisfaction.

Judge White's Speech.—We have been desired to publish 10,000 copies of Judge White's Speech on the Land Bill in pamphlet form. It is decidedly the ablest argument that has been delivered in Congress, upon that important measure, and ought to be in the hands of every freeman in the nation, that all may understand the propriety and policy of the measure. This speech can be obtained at the Sun office, in any number required, at short notice.—*Wash. Sun.*

Federal Court.—The U. States' Court for the District of North Carolina will commence its Spring Term in this City, on Thursday the 12th. Associate Justice Barbour and Judge Potter will preside.

Raleigh Register.

An Agency of the Bank of the State of North Carolina has just been established at Windsor, Bertie county, of which Mr. Lorenzo Webb is appointed Agent.

Raleigh Register.

State Legislature.—Gen. J. O'K. Williams (Whig) is announced as a Candidate for the Senatorial District, composed of Beaufort and Hyde.

Fenner B. Satterthwait (Whig) is announced as a candidate for Beaufort County, in the House of Commons.

The Van Buren Ticket for Halifax County is composed of Thomas R. Neville for the Senate, William M. West, Wm. W. Daniel and Major Wilcox for the Commons.

The true issue.—The Rhode Island Elections have terminated in the choice of a majority of Van Buren men for the Legislature, and in the selection of a Van Buren Governor. We are assured by a gentleman direct from the North, that however the matter may be disguised for political purposes, yet it is nevertheless true, that the Abolition Question is the great lever in the hands of the Van Buren party at the North, with which they have managed to influence the recent elections in Connecticut and Rhode Island. He speaks, he says, from personal knowledge. Mr. Van Buren is supported in strict reference to his opinions on Slavery, and his locality as a Northern man. And yet, when the friends of Judge White, urge as an objection to Mr. Van Buren, that his principles are utterly at war with Southern interests, we are met by the cry that it is wrong to excite *sectional* jealousies. But we appeal to every candid man to say, whether in the selection of a public servant, it be not a safe rule to choose him who is identified with us in feeling and interest, and who, in the administration of his Office cannot injure us without injuring himself, rather than one not connected with us by any such ties. Mr. Van Buren admits, on the threshhold of the station which he seeks, that Congress can constitutionally abolish Slavery in the District, and this avowal, we have no doubt, is the true secret of his recent success. This doctrine is repudiated by Southern men, of all parties, and yet there are those among us who are moving heaven and earth to promote Mr. Van Buren's election, and affect to be very sensitive at the merest allusion to Mr. Van Buren's Northern sympathies. We believe it is conceded by all, that it is lawful to fight a man with his own weapons. The Northern States vote for Mr. Van Buren because he is *not a Slave-holder;* it is certainly a legitimate argument in favor of Judge White, in the South, that he *is a Slave-holder.* It is said to be a bad rule which will not work both ways.

Raleigh Register.

Mr. Conrad's Defeat.—Mr. Conrad, who was reprimanded by order of the House of Representatives, who thereupon resigned his seat, went home and became a candidate again, has been reprimanded by his own constituents by being defeated. The Van Buren party gave to his election an importance, by making it a test question of whether the people were for the Bank or against it, which it would not otherwise have had. But after having made it a test question, it is to be hoped they will be willing to abide by the decision of the people to whom it was submitted. We guess Mr. Conrad will now stay *reprimanded.*

Phila. Commercial Herald.

A little negro boy in Virginia, it is said, the other day was observed very busily engaged in "drawing black lines" with a piece of charcoal over a grease spot on the carpet. He had received orders from his mistress to "*expunge*" the grease.—*Alex. Gazette.*

The following dialogue was overheard in New York city on Tuesday last, in the vicinity of the first ward. A certain disappointed candidate during the late election was accosted by an acquaintance: "How do you feel, Mr. ——?" "I feel like a book." "A *blank* book, I suppose!" said his acquaintance.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 7th, Steam Boat Henrietta, with Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c. for H. P. Peck, Hall & Johnson, J. M. Strong, E. J. Hale, G. W McDonald, B. Beach, F. Lain, G. B. Atkins, J. G. & J. H Cook, J. M. Dobbin, N. Johnson, A. W. Carpenter, Dr. T. J. Jordan, T. Sandford & Co., and Willkings & Belden, of this place; and for E McCallum, J. & W. Leak, Holmes & Bunting, Dusenbery & McRorie, H. R. Dusenberry, Thomas & Lee, H. Ledford, W. Trice, J. Trice, F. Lewis & Co., Belt & Wright, H. Huggins, Roberts & Johnson, Golding & Breedlove, P. Evans & Co., Albright & Whitehead, G. W. Brown, A. D. Marsh, A. Rencher, D. Walker and A. Swan, of the interior.

Also, in tow of Henrietta on the 7th, Salt for Hall & Johnson and Machinery for C. P. Mallett, of this place, and Merchandize for E. McCallum, of the interior.

Also, on the 7th, Steamer John Walker, with Goods, for Nott & Starr, James Sundy, G. W. Ragland & Co. Joseph Baker, J. Hartman, Willkings & Beldon, Thomas Cochran, Curtis & Myrover, S. W Murley, C. T. Haigh, Hall & Johnson, Hart & Fuller, G. & L. Hurlbutt, D. O'Hanlon, Stark & Pearce, of this place, and for Gibson & Nelson, J. & S. Gibson, R. & R. Faucett, A. B. Stith, Evans, Horne & Co. Gilmer & Watts, J. Krider, Meroney & Bailey, M. G. Tarrh & Co. J. & B. Lasater, John Murphy, J. W. Bynum, R. A. Burton, Mebane & Co. T. McNeely, Mebane & Merritt, McLean & Rankin, J. C. Hunt, Hinshaw & Pugh, A. Hargrave, S. & J. L. Hargrave, T. J. Polk, Golding & Breedlove, D. Walker, W. B. Chook, Norfleet & Henderson, W. Underwood, J. Morrison, C. Manly, and W. Haywood, of the Interior.

Also, May 6th, Steamer Clarendon, with Tow Boat Anna Pink, with Sugar, Coffee, other Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. for J. Kyle, W. S. Latta, Archibald Campbell, Curtis & Myrover, T. J. Jordan, W. McIntyre, Geo. C. McNeill, Thos. Sandford & Co. Thos. Cochran, and Neill Johnson of this place, and for J. Nelson, Brower & Troy, W. Murphy, J. & R. Sloan, Lash & Co. A. Wicker, Rieves & Taylor, Zevely & West, F. J. Hill, E. Hines & Co. of the Interior.

DEPARTED, May 6th, Steamer Clarendon, with Tow Boat Transport, Laden with Flour, Cotton, Wax, Liquors, Feathers, and other Merchandize, for Lindsay & Settle, C. T. Haigh, Curtis & Myrover, Stark & Pearce, Willkings & Belden, Yarbrough & Ray, R. C. McMaster, S. W. Murley, W. S. Latta, Geo. McNeill, John Munn, Jno. M. Dobbin, H. P. Peck, J. Huske & Son, and C. J. Orrell, of this place.

POSTSCRIPT.

Accounts from Florida to the 5th May are received by this mail. They are filled with details of trifling skirmishes with the Indians, who are hovering in small parties, around every camp of the troops.

The St. Augustine Herald of the 5th says.—Major Cooper of the Georgia Battalion, with 350 men, was stationed on the Road between Fort Drane and Tampa Bay, with 17 days provisions, was attacked by about 500 Indians every day, until relieved by Gen. Clinch on the 17th day.

Gen. Scott ordered a quantity of provisions into the Withlacoochee, by sea; and Capt. McLemore, with 75 men, went with them—they were landed within 18 miles of Clinch's battle ground, and 38 men left to guard them, and it is feared that they have suffered a similar fate to that of the gallant band under Major Dade. It is reported that a Council of War was held at Fort Drane, and it was decided to be impossible to relieve them. We hope there are no grounds for this report.

The New Orleans papers contain an affidavit of three persons, who solemnly swear that Col. Fannin's regiment, including the Georgia brigade, in all about 400 men, were deliberately shot on the 8th day after they had surrendered as prisoners of war. These three escaped by running.

New York, May 7.

Foreign News.—By the *Columbus* from Liverpool we have our London files to the 4th ult.

The actual payment of the portions due of the French indemnity, and the activity of the Liverpool cotton market are the most interesting items.

We are happy to learn by the following announcement, that all our difficulties with France are definitively settled. This might, to be sure, have been inferred from information already in our possession, but still it is pleasing to find all doubts on the subject removed.

"In virtue of powers received from the U. S. Government by Messrs. *Rothschild* brothers, of Paris, those gentlemen have applied to the French Treasury for the payment of the instalments due, conformably to the convention of 1833, and have received the sum of 18,000,000 francs. The remaining instalments amount to 7,000,000 francs. Thus all remaining doubts as to the possibility of any misunderstanding again arising about the settlement of this long pending account are happily removed."

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, April 2.

A most animated demand throughout the week, and an advance upon all descriptions of $\frac{1}{8}$d to $\frac{1}{4}$d per lb. and at which the market closes steadily. Of American, speculators have taken 11,500, and exporters 900 American. The imports are 10,281 from United States: total 13,807.—The sales are 36,800 bags, namely—180 Sea Islands, at 22d a 25d; 90 Stained do, 13 a 14; 10400 Uplands, 10$\frac{1}{4}$ a 12; 4240 Alabamas, 10$\frac{3}{8}$ a 11; 7990 Orleans, 10$\frac{1}{8}$ a 12$\frac{1}{2}$; 1520 Pernams, 13 a 14. About 5000 bales have been sold at Thursday's prices, with a very steady market, of which about 3500 American, from 10$\frac{1}{4}$d to 12$\frac{1}{4}$d.

The Land Bill.—The "Spy in Washington," corresponding with the New York Courier and Enquirer, states that General Jackson recently held a conversation with a gentleman who had once remarked to him that Mr. Clay complained that he had not promptly returned the Land bill, with his objections to its passage. The President, no doubt highly excited, declared "that he was now prepared—he had the veto in his pocket."

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—May 12.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,	48 a 50
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Nails, cut,	7 a 7$\frac{1}{2}$
Bacon,	12$\frac{1}{2}$	Sugar, brown,	13$\frac{1}{2}$ a 14
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	14 a 15	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton, new	15 a 16$\frac{1}{2}$	Salt,	65 a 70
Corn,	80 a 85	Tobacco, leaf,	6 a 7
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	5\frac{1}{2}$ a 6	Wheat,	1 25
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	34 a 36
Iron,	5 a 6	Wool,	18 a 20

Summer Clothing.

☞ G. & L. HURLBUTT, have just received a splendid assortment of FASHIONABLE SUMMER CLOTHING, consisting in part of Gentlemen's Dress and Frock Coats, fine Pantaloons, Vests, &c. which they are prepared to sell low for cash.

May 10, 1836. 88 3w.

MILL SAWS.

1 BOX good thickness, for sale by
W S. LATTA.

P S 2 young Men wanted as Clerks, preference will be given to such as have not been before engaged. W S. LATTA.

Cape Fear Navigation Co.

THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Company will be held on Friday, 3d June next, in the Town of Fayetteville.

JAMES MEBANE, *President.*

May 10, 1836. 88 *tt.*

N B. The Raleigh Register will please insert the above two weeks.

Doctor Neill McCallum

HAS opened an Office at Centre, Montgomery County, (N. C) where he will generally be found unless professionally engaged. He will constantly keep a fresh supply of the best Medicines that can be procured in the Northern cities. He thinks it unnecessary to say much about his services, as he is in his native county, within ten miles of the place of his nativity. He has been known by some from his cradle, and for years well known as a Practitioner of Medicine in this vicinity; he has been liberally sustained by a large portion of the most respectable citizens in this section of country, for which he feels under greater obligations than he can express. Those who still favor him with their patronage, will receive the same prompt attention that he has heretofore given. This section of country gave him birth, and in it he expects to spin out his last attenuated thread of life His charges will be regular, and agreeable to the rules of the profession.

May 10, 1836. 88-3w.

NOTICE.

MRS. MARY McLEAN (widow of James McLean,) on her return from Fayetteville the week of last March Court, found in her cart a piece of Broad Cloth supposed to be put there in mistake, after fruitless inquiry for an owner, this method is adopted to give notice; and the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay the cost of this advertisement, and take it. The cloth is in my possession 4 miles west of Dobbin's Ferry.

DUNCAN McLEAN.

Cumberland County, May 7, 88-3tpd.

Dissolution.

THE Firm existing between F. Scott & Zachariah Allen, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be closed by Z Allen. He may be found at L. S. Drake's Counting Room.

F SCOTT.
ZACHARIAH ALLEN.

Cheraw, S. C., May 10, 1836. 88-3w.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Drug and Medicine STORE.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, ass'td.
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo,

Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,
GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,
OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835. 54tf

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL

July 21, 1835. 46tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P Stark, Nott & Starr, C T Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C* 96 tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm C. Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEETE & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59 *tf*

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

Molasses.

47 Hhds. New Crop Cuba MOLASSES. For Sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

March 23, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1. 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

S. W. MURLEY

HAS taken the Store at the N. E. corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, recently occupied by Mr Henry Horn, where he intends keeping on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

With a few DRY GOODS, suitable for the Bartering Trade. He will be thankful for a share of patronage,—and has now for sale,

5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira do.,
5 do. St. Domingo do.,
5 do. Pepper,
5 do Pimento,
2 do. Ginger,
15 boxes Hyson and Imperial Teas,
2 barrels Loaf Sugar.

With Powder, Lead, Shot, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Bagging, Rope, Nails, Castings, Blankets, Saddles and Bridles, Hats, Shoes, &c &c.

He would also mention, that the Warehouses connected with the Store are large and convenient, and suited for receiving Goods or Produce for storage or on consignment, all which will be punctually attended to.

November 19, 1835. 63-tf.

IMPORTANT
To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and former customers that he has just received his Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Crockery, &c.

Which he will sell low at wholesale or retail.

PETER P JOHNSON.

South East Corner Market Square.

March 15, 1836. 80-tf

Dr. PRATT & Co's Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.,*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836

"WE Feed the Hungry."

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER CLARENDON,

150 Bbls. Prime Beef,
75 do. Mess do.

All New York City Inspection For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & Co.

March 21, 81-tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 by 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

LIME.

80 CASKS for sale by

W. S. LATTA.

April 28, 1836. 86-4w

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,

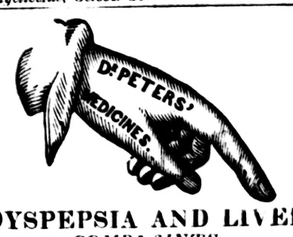
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf



DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER *COMPLAINTS.*

THE PATENT MEDACINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice.*

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth, great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chillness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills need but a trial to recommend them They are purely vegetable and well calculated for the removal of all Bilious Complaints.

They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced Dr P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P has acquired as the inventor of the *"Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ,"* for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects; they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and excrement functions, thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞ These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836. 71 6m

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN

DAILY MAIL ROUTE.

Office of the Petersburg Rail Road Company. February 28, 1836.

THE Petersburg Rail Road Company inform the public, that their Road, extending from Petersburg, Va., to Blakely, North Carolina, on the Roanoke, a distance of 60 miles, and constituting a part of the GREAT DAILY MAIL ROUTE North and South, is now amply provided with superior Locomotives and Cars, to accommodate all the travel that may offer. The Cars leave each end of the Road daily, on the arrival of the respective Mails. Travellers with their own equipages, can have their horses and carriages transported on this Road, with perfect safety and convenience; and thus, perform in 5 or 6 hours—while resting their horses, a journey which would otherwise require two days to accomplish.

The Blakely Hotel at the Southern termination of the Rail Road, has been rebuilt of brick on an enlarged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.

Besides the daily line of Mail Coaches from Blakely for the South, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c., there is A LINE VIA TARBOROUGH three times a week, connected with the Mail Line at Fayetteville, and also a line from the Rail Road at BELFIELD TO CLARKSVILLE, MILTON and DANVILLE.

Another tri-weekly Line from Blakely, passes through WARRENTON, OXFORD, &c., and connects with a line to SALISBURY, N. C.

In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Rail Road at Belfield, to Wilkins' Ferry at GASTON, ON THE ROANOKE, from whence a Rail Road to cross the river by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.

The Rail Road from Baltimore to Washington is now in operation, thence to Potomac landing, the line is continued by Steamboats; thence via Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the Rail Road is finished—and the remainder is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from Richmond to Petersburg, by a turnpike road—and thence by the Petersburg Rail Road to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the *main* and *only* DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS. (81 4m.)

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having beenappointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834 E. J. HALE.

Cotton Gins.

I HAVE established my Gin Factory at Fayetteville, N. C. under the superintendence of Mr J. M. Jarrott, lately from Columbia, S. C. who has been in the employ of the most approved workmen of that State. I shall feel thankful for encouragement, and will sell at reduced prices, credit of six months, or 10 per cent. per annum discount for cash. Gins warranted to perform well. Any information wanting, can be had of the Merchants of Fayetteville, as I am well known to most of them. Those who may wish to purchase would do well to order in time, as it sometimes happens that the demand cannot be supplied. Communications to me at Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. or J. M. Jarrott, Fayetteville, will meet with prompt attention

J. W. POWELL.

April 7, 1836 83 6m

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
5 Bbls. Loaf do.
25 Bags green Rio Coffee.
25 do. do. Laguyra do in bags of 100 lbs.
10 Hhds. prime Molasses.

Just received and for sale by

April 13. JOHN MUNN.

The Indian's Panacea.

FOR the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Gout, Sciatica, or Hip Gout, Incipient Cancers, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, particularly Ulcers and painful affections of the bones. Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Ulcers of every description, Fever Sores, and Internal Abscesses; Fistulas, Piles, Scald Head, Scurvey, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Blotches, and every variety of Cutaneous Affection; Chronic Catarrh, Headache, proceeding from an acrid humour; Pain in the Stomach and Dyspepsia, proceeding from vitiation; Affections of the Liver, Chronic inflammation of the Kidneys, and general debility, caused by a torpid action of the vessels of the skin. It is singularly efficacious in renovating those constitutions which have been broken down by injudicious treatment, or juvenile irregularities. In general terms, it is recommended in all those diseases which arise from impurities in the blood, or vitiation of the humors, of whatever name or kind.

Some of the above complaints may require some trifling assistant applications, which the circumstances of the case will dictate, but for a general remedy or *Purificator, to remove the cause,* THE INDIAN'S PANACEA will generally be found sufficient.

TO THE PUBLIC.

How true it is, that modern Physicians—in their ambition to excel in their profession; to explore the vast field of science by the aid of chemistry, and seek out new remedial agents: in short to arrive at perfection in their practice by means of ART alone,—entirely overlook and neglect, as beneath their notice, the rich and bounteous stores of medicine, which the Almighty has caused to spring out of the earth in every clime! And how much more true it is, that while the American Physician looks to foreign countries for many of his most common and necessary articles perpetually changing as they are, at the dictate of fashion or folly he is surrounded in his own country with an endless profusion of medical plants, sufficient to answer any indication in disease, or to cure any curable disorder;—and yet he is ignorant of their virtues, and they are suffered to "waste their *healing* on the desert air."

The effects of vegetable medicine upon the system are temporary—those of minerals lasting. The former exert their effects and pass off—the latter, mercury in particular, act chemically upon the solids, decomposing the bones, and undermining the constitution by a slow and sure destruction.

The *congeniality, efficiency* and SAFETY of vegetable remedies over mineral, may be estimated by contrasting the ancient practice with the modern; or, to bring it more immediately under our own observation, the Indian practice with that of the whites Who, in America, has not known or heard of repeated instances wherein some decrepid unpretending female Indian, by means of her simple remedies alone, has effected the most rapid and astonishing cures after the whole Materia Medica of the common practice, directed in the most skilful manner, has failed? And who has not been surprised at beholding the comparative ease and facility with which the Indian frees himself from any disease, and at the *almost* total absence of chronic disease among them? Who has ever heard of an Indian with a constitution broken and ruined by ill-treatment? And can a doubt exist, that this happy exemption of the savage from most of the ills which the flesh of civilized man is heir to, is chiefly owing to the more genial and safe remedies which he employs? This astonishing difference in success, is a fair exemplification of the infinite superiority of the simple and safe means of cure which God has created for the benefit of his children, over those which the *pride* and the *art* of man have invented.

From a long residence among a portion of the aboriginal inhabitants of this country, and an intimate acquaintance with the methods of cure of some of their most successful practitioners, the proprietor of "THE INDIAN'S PANACEA," acquired a knowledge of some of their most powerful and favorite remedies. From these he selected such as were most efficacious and appropriate, and after various experiments to test their principles and strength, he has combined them in the form here presented, as the most perfect and beneficial for the purpose for which it is recommended.

The proprietor offers this preparation to the public, with the consciousness that he is placing within its reach, a remedy capable of relieving many of his afflicted fellow beings, who are suffering under the various chronic and obstinate complaints to which it is applicable To such it will prove of incalculable value, as the means, and in many cases the *only means* of relieving their sufferings, and restoring them once more to health and happiness This is not offered as a common remedy, that may perchance be equally good with many others now in use, but as one which is capable of saving life in many extreme cases, when all the usual remedies fail. This it has done repeatedly; and this is the reputation it has obtained wherever it has been introduced.

It is only about three years since this preparation was first presented to the public; but in that short space of time, some hundreds of persons might be found, who would solemnly declare that they believed that their lives were saved by it, and in most cases after they had tried many and perhaps all the common remedies in vain Wherever it is known it is rapidly coming into use, and this affords the most substantial and convincing proof of its merits.

The value of the Panacea is most conspicuous in those long standing and obstinate syphilitic and scrofulous affections which have defied all other remedies, and particularly in those cases where mercury has been so lavishly used as to cause distressing pains in the bones, nodes, mercurial ulcers, derangement of the digestive organs, &c. These it completely removes, and in all cases it entirely eradicates the disease and the effects of mercury, renovates the constitution, and leaves the patient sound and well In Rheumatisms and in ulcerated sore throat, its happy effects are not less apparent, giving almost immediate relief

Taken in proper doses, THE INDIAN'S PANACEA operates as an alterative and detergent; a diaphoretic, diuretic and laxative; an antispasmodic and anodyne; and in proper cases, as a stomachic and emmenagogue. Generally expressed, it increases all the secretions and excretions, gives tone to the stomach, and excites action in the glands in a particular manner. From these principles its operation may be understood.

This medicine has been found highly useful in many ambiguous diseases not here specified, and it has been used with wonderful success as a *Spring* and *Full purifier,* by those who are subject to complaints of the chest, and whose constitutions require new vigor Such persons will do well to use two or three bottles in small doses. Whenever a *diet drink* is considered necessary, this Panacea, taken in a small dose, will answer all its purposes, in much less time, at less expense, and in a far more agreeable manner, than the common diet drink.

The following certificates, out of hundreds similar which might be procured, are given to show the effect of The Indian's Panacea, in the various complaints therein mentioned; and also to exhibit in the most satisfactory manner its superiority over the sirups in common use.

CASES OF RHEUMATISM.

Charleston, Nov. 15, 1831.

During the last winter and spring, I was afflicted with a very severe and distressing Rheumatism, occasioned by exposure in bad weather. I now take great pleasure in stating, that six bottles of the Indian's Panacea, restored me to perfect health, and I confidently recommend it to all similarly afflicted. JOHN FERGUSON, *King st.*

Charleston, March 27, 1832.

I was seized, about three years since with a distressing Rheumatism, caused by taking a severe cold while under the influence of mercury, and which has disabled me from business nearly ever since. During this period I have been a patient in the Marine Hospital, in this city, upwards of 4 months and nearly the same length of time in the Baltimore Hospital, and tried almost every remedy, with little benefit. On the 16th of February last, at that time scarcely able to move about upon crutches, I commenced the use of The Indian's Panacea. In one month I found myself entirely free from pain, and am now happy to state that I consider myself perfectly well

WM. TUCKER, 13 *Market st.*

CASES OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

New York, Sept 10, 1830.

This may certify, that in the fall of 1825, I was seized with a swelling in my neck and face, which afterwards ulcerated and became large ghastly ulcers in my neck. After trying several Physicians to no advantage, I went to Philadelphia, and placed myself under the care of Drs. Physic & Beach, when, after repeated salivations to no effect, I was pronounced totally incurable. Afterwards I took twenty bottles of Swaim's Panacea and eight bottles of Potter's Catholicon, with no material benefit Despairing of life, which had now become a burthen to me, I returned to my parents in New York in 1829, and gave myself up to a lingering death. Hearing of the great success of The Indian's Panacea, however, in cases similar to my own, I was persuaded to try it, as a last resort.—To my great surprise as well as satisfaction, I soon found myself rapidly recovering, and upon taking seven bottles, the ulcers healed and I became perfectly well in the course of two months, and have remained so ever since. I make this statement and wish it to be published for the benefit of those who are suffering under similar scrofulous or syphilitic affections, that they may know what has cured one who has suffered every thing but death, and who considers his life saved by the above sirup.

WM. HINHAN

Charleston, July 12, 1831.

I was afflicted four years with an ulcer in the leg occasionally accompanied with erysipelatous inflammation and excessive pain in the leg and ancle joint. Several eminent Physicians exerted their skill upon it, but without permanent benefit. In this state five bottles of the Indian's Panacea made a perfect cure.

MARGARET A. WEST, *Meeting st.*

For sale by

HIRAM ROBINSON, M D., Agent,

Hay street, Fayetteville, North Carolina.—80-6m.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street, below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

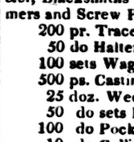
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well situated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

A HEAVY STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real nice,)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do. (old white,)
20 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12,

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,

FUR AND WOOL HATS.

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.

200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,

Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 42 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assafœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip-Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS.

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.

Brick Row, Hay Mount

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835. 54tf.

State of North Carolina.

DUPLIN COUNTY

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1836.

James H. Jarman & others, vs. Zechariah Davis & others. } *Petition for Partition.*

IT appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Bartholomew Carney and his wife Winnifred, Nimrod W. Long and his wife Catharine, and Malachi Davis are not residents of this State: *Ordered, therefore,* that publication be made for three months in some newspaper in this State, notifying the said Defendants to appear at our next Superior Court, to be held on the fourth Monday of September next, and answer or plead to said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, JEREMIAH PEARSALL, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the fourth Monday of March. 1836.

{86-3m} JERE. PEARSALL, *C. S. C.*